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A CRYSTADYNE (CRYSTAL SET) ATTACHMENT

Ye. Stepanov

Amateurs possessing crystal sets can increase the range and volume of reception by adding an amplifier with an oscillating crystal (crystadyne) to their receiver.

An amplifier of this type does not require radio tubes or high-voltage batteries and is simple to make. The only difficulty may be in obtaining the zincite crystal (zinc oxide), which is rarely seen on sale. An amplifier of this type does not work so well with other crystals.

The amplifier can be made as a separate attachment mounted in a 100 x 80 x 50 millimeter box. Two small pocket-flashlight batteries connected in series are placed inside the box. The crystal holder must be cushioned by setting it on a rubber sheet or by suspending it on springs. $\sqrt{\text{See}}$ appended circuit diagram

The crystal for this attachment can be of the usual construction. The important point is that it be tuned conveniently (to select a sensitive point) and that the pressure of the spring on the crystal be adjustable. A steel spiral of 0.15-millimeter wire with a pointed end will serve the purpose and can be made from a field telephone cable.

To obtain greater volume it is desirable to use an external antenna about 40 to 50 meters long. It is also possible to use the lighting network as an antenna by connecting one of the wires through a mica condenser of about 500 microfarads to the antenna terminal of the trystal set. In the latter case, it is necessary to avoid switching the receiver on and off the network too frequently since the current shocks thus produced will damage the crystals of both the receiver and the attachment.

The attachment is not difficult to operate. Having switched on the receiver, one finds a sensitive point on its crystal (if the receiver crystal has a fixed point, it is necessary to adjust only the attachment crystal). To find the

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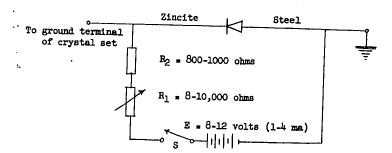
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oscillating point on the zincite crystal, the variable resistor $R_{\rm I}$ is cut out completely, i.e., full voltage is applied to the crystal. When a loud rushing noise, or whistling in the case of a local radio station, is evident, it can be assumed that the oscillating point has been found. Then it is necessary to gradually insert the variable resistor $R_{\rm I}$ into the circuit until the purest and loudest transmission is obtained. If this does not give adequate volume, it is necessary to find a new oscillating point which will give good amplification.

The receiver and attachment should be tuned at the same time. If, during this time, oscillations cease, the pressure on the spiral spring should be altered without shifting it to a new place on the crystal. Usually, this restores the oscillations. Sometimes oscillations will not start again due to the excessive voltage on the crystal. In this case, the voltage should be lowered through R₁ while searching for a new point. A change-over switch may be included to make possible a comparison of the receiver performance with and without the attachment.

Diagram follows.7



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